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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/853,895	05/14/2001	Yuanxiang Tao	01107.00130	. 6167

22907 7590 10/01/2002

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EXAMINER

LACOURCIERE, KAREN A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1635

DATE MAILED: 10/01/2002

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/853,895	TAO ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Karen Lacourciere	1635	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 1 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-65 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☒ Claim(s) 1-65 are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) <u>7</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION***Election/Restrictions***

Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

- I. Claims 1-6, drawn to a method of relieving acute or chronic pain by administering to a subject an agent that inhibits the expression of PSD93, classified in class 514, subclass 44.
- II. Claims 1-6, drawn to a method of relieving acute or chronic pain by administering to a subject an agent that inhibits the expression of PSD95, classified in class 514, subclass 44.
- III. Claims 7-12, drawn to a method of treating or preventing hyperalgesia by administering to a subject an agent that inhibits the expression of PSD93, classified in class 514, subclass 44.
- IV. Claims 7-12, drawn to a method of treating or preventing hyperalgesia by administering to a subject an agent that inhibits the expression of PSD95, classified in class 514, subclass 44.
- V. Claims 13-18, 34, 62 and 64, drawn to a method of reducing the threshold for anesthesia by administering to a subject anesthesia and an agent that inhibits the expression of PSD93, classified in class 514, subclass 44.
- VI. Claims 13-18, 34, 62 and 64, drawn to a method of reducing the threshold for anesthesia by administering to a subject anesthesia and an agent that inhibits the expression of PSD95, classified in class 514, subclass 44.
- VII. Claims 19-25, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising an antisense molecule complementary to PSD93 mRNA, classified in class 536, subclass 24.5.
- VIII. Claims 19-25, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising an antisense molecule complementary to PSD95 mRNA, classified in class 536, subclass 24.5.
- IX. Claims 26-27, 32 and 33, drawn to a method of relieving acute or chronic pain by administering to a subject an agent that inhibits interaction of PSD93 with nNOS, classified in class 514, subclass 2.

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- X. Claims 26-27, 32 and 33, drawn to a method of relieving acute or chronic pain by administering to a subject an agent that inhibits interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor, classified in class 514, subclass 2.
- XI. Claims 26-27, 32 and 33, drawn to a method of relieving acute or chronic pain by administering to a subject an agent that inhibits interaction of PSD95 with nNOS, classified in class 514, subclass 2.
- XII. Claims 26-27, 32 and 33, drawn to a method of relieving acute or chronic pain by administering to a subject an agent that inhibits interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor, classified in class 514, subclass 2.
- XIII. Claims 28, 29, 32 and 33, drawn to a method of treating or preventing hyperalgesia by administering to a subject an agent that inhibits interaction of PSD93 with nNOS, classified in class 514, subclass 2.
- XIV. Claims 28, 29, 32 and 33, drawn to a method of treating or preventing hyperalgesia by administering to a subject an agent that inhibits interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor, classified in class 514, subclass 2.
- XV. Claims 28, 29, 32 and 33, drawn to a method of treating or preventing hyperalgesia by administering to a subject an agent that inhibits interaction of PSD95 with nNOS, classified in class 514, subclass 2.
- XVI. Claims 28, 29, 32 and 33, drawn to a method of treating or preventing hyperalgesia by administering to a subject an agent that inhibits interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor, classified in class 514, subclass 2.
- XVII. Claims 30-34, 63 and 65, drawn to a method of reducing the threshold to anesthesia by administering to a subject an anesthetic and an agent that inhibits interaction of PSD93 with nNOS, classified in class 514, subclass 2.
- XVIII. Claims 30-34, 63 and 65, drawn to a method of reducing the threshold to anesthesia by administering to a subject an anesthetic and an agent that inhibits interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor, classified in class 514, subclass 2.
- XIX. Claims 30-34, 63 and 65, drawn to a method of reducing the threshold to anesthesia by administering to a subject an anesthetic and an agent that inhibits interaction of PSD95 with nNOS, classified in class 514, subclass 2.

- XX. Claims 30-34, 63 and 65, drawn to a method of reducing the threshold to anesthesia by administering to a subject an anesthetic and an agent that inhibits interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor, classified in class 514, subclass 2.
- XXI. Claims 35-40, drawn to a method of anesthetizing a subject by administering an agent that inhibits the expression of PSD93, classified in class 514, subclass 44.
- XXII. Claims 35-40, drawn to a method of anesthetizing a subject by administering an agent that inhibits the expression of PSD95, classified in class 514, subclass 44.
- XXIII. Claims 35-40, drawn to a method of anesthetizing a subject by administering an agent that inhibits the interaction of PSD93 and nNOS, classified in class 514, subclass 2.
- XXIV. Claims 35-40, drawn to a method of anesthetizing a subject by administering an agent that inhibits the interaction of PSD93 and NMDA receptor, classified in class 514, subclass 2.
- XXV. Claims 35-40, drawn to a method of anesthetizing a subject by administering an agent that inhibits the interaction of PSD95 and nNOS, classified in class 514, subclass 2.
- XXVI. Claims 35-40, drawn to a method of anesthetizing a subject by administering an agent that inhibits the interaction of PSD95 and NMDA receptor, classified in class 514, subclass 2.
- XXVII. Claims 45-61, drawn to a method of screening for substances useful for relieving pain, or inducing unconsciousness or sedation, classified in class 435, subclass 6.

Applicant should note, there are claims which are generic to more than one Group. Upon election of one invention, generic claims will only be examined to the extent that they read on the elected invention.

The inventions of each of Groups I and II are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group I operate by inhibiting the

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expression of PSD93, whereas the methods of Group II operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95

The inventions of each of Groups I and III are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group I have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group III, which have the effect of treating hyperalgesia.

The inventions of each of Groups I and IV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group I operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group IV, which operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia.

The inventions of each of Groups I and V are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group I have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group V, which have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups I and VI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group I have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain and operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, which is

different than the methods of Group VI, which have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia and operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95.

Inventions I and VII are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (MPEP § 806.05(h)). In the instant case the antisense molecule of Group VII can be used as a primer, in a method of amplification or a probe in a method of determining the expression level PSD93, which is materially different than the method of relieving pain of Group I.

The inventions of Groups I and VIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a method and a composition which is not used in the method and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group I operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, which is different than the compositions of Group VIII, which operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95.

The inventions of Groups I and IX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group I operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, which is different than the methods of Group IX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS.

The inventions of Groups I and X are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group I operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, which is different than the methods of Group X, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor.

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The inventions of Groups I and XI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group I operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, which is different than the methods of Group XI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS.

The inventions of Groups I and XII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group I operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, which is different than the methods of Group XII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor.

The inventions of Groups I and XIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and different effects. For example, the methods of Group I operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XIII, which have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia and operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS.

The inventions of Groups I and XIV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group I operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XIV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia.

The inventions of Groups I and XV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group I operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia.

The inventions of Groups I and XVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and different effects. For example, the methods of Group I operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XVI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia.

The inventions of Groups I and XVII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and different effects. For example, the methods of Group I operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XVII, which have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia and operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS.

The inventions of Groups I and XVIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group I operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which

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is different than the methods of Group XVIII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups I and XIX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group I operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XIX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups I and XX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and different effects. For example, the methods of Group I operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia.

The inventions of each of Groups I and XXI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group I have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XXI, which have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of each of Groups I and XXII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and different effects. For example, the methods of Group I

operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, whereas the methods of Group XXII operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups I and XXIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and different effects. For example, the methods of Group I operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XXIII, which have the effect of anesthetizing a subject and operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS.

The inventions of Groups I and XXIV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group I operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XIV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups I and XXV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group I operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XXV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups I and XXVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the

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instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and different effects. For example, the methods of Group I operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XXVI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups I and XXVII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group I have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XXVII, which have the effect of determining substances which are useful for relieving pain.

The inventions of each of Groups II and III are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group II have operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group III, which operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 have the effect of treating hyperalgesia.

The inventions of each of Groups II and IV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group II have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group IV, which have the effect of treating hyperalgesia.

The inventions of each of Groups II and V are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01).

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In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group II operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group V, which operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups II and VI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group II have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain and operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, which is different than the methods of Group VI, which have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia and operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95.

The inventions of Groups II and VII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a method and a composition which is not used in the method and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group II operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, which is different than the compositions of Group VII, which operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93.

Inventions II and VIII are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (MPEP § 806.05(h)). In the instant case the antisense molecule of Group VIII can be used as a primer, in a method of amplification or a probe in a method of determining the expression level PSD95, which is materially different than the method of relieving pain of Group II.

The inventions of Groups II and IX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the

instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group II operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, which is different than the methods of Group IX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS.

The inventions of Groups II and X are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group II operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, which is different than the methods of Group X, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor.

The inventions of Groups II and XI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group II operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, which is different than the methods of Group XI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS.

The inventions of Groups II and XII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group II operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, which is different than the methods of Group XII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor.

The inventions of Groups II and XIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and different effects. For example, the methods of Group II operate

by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XIII, which have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia and operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS.

The inventions of Groups II and XIV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group II operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XIV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia.

The inventions of Groups II and XV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group II operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia.

The inventions of Groups II and XVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and different effects. For example, the methods of Group II operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XVI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia.

The inventions of Groups II and XVII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the

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instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and different effects. For example, the methods of Group II operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XVII, which have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia and operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS.

The inventions of Groups II and XVIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group II operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XVIII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups II and XIX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group II operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XIX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups II and XX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and different effects. For example, the methods of Group II operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia.

The inventions of each of Groups II and XXI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group II operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XXI, which operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of each of Groups II and XXII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group II have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, whereas the methods of Group XXII operate have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups II and XXIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and different effects. For example, the methods of Group II operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XXIII, which have the effect of anesthetizing a subject and operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS.

The inventions of Groups II and XXIV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group II operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which

is different than the methods of Group XIV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups II and XXV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group II operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XXV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups II and XXVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and different effects. For example, the methods of Group II operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XXVI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups II and XXVII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group II have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XXVII, which have the effect of determining substances which are useful for relieving pain.

The inventions of each of Groups III and IV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group III operate by inhibiting

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the expression of PSD93, which is different than the methods of Group IV, which operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95.

The inventions of each of Groups III and V are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group III have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group V, which have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups III and VI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group III have the effect of treating hyperalgesia and operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, which is different than the methods of Group VI, which have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia and operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95.

Inventions III and VII are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (MPEP § 806.05(h)). In the instant case the antisense molecule of Group VII can be used as a primer, in a method of amplification or a probe in a method of determining the expression level PSD93, which is materially different than the method of treating hyperalgesia of Group III.

The inventions of Groups III and VIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a method and a composition which is not used in the method and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group III

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operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, which is different than the compositions of Group VIII, which operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95.

The inventions of Groups III and IX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group III operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group IX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain.

The inventions of Groups III and X are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group III operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group X, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain.

The inventions of Groups III and XI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group III operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain.

The inventions of Groups III and XII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have

different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group III operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain.

The inventions of Groups III and XIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group III operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, which is different than the methods of Group XIII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS.

The inventions of Groups III and XIV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group III operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, which is different than the methods of Group XIV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor.

The inventions of Groups III and XV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group III operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, which is different than the methods of Group XI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS.

The inventions of Groups III and XVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group III operate by inhibiting the

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expression of PSD93, which is different than the methods of Group XVI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor.

The inventions of Groups III and XVII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and different effects. For example, the methods of Group III operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XVII, which have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia and operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS.

The inventions of Groups III and XVIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group III operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XVIII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups III and XIX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group III operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XIX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups III and XX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have

different modes of operation and different effects. For example, the methods of Group III operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups III and XXI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group III have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXI, which have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups III and XXII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and different effects. For example, the methods of Group III operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, whereas the methods of Group XXII operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups III and XXIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and different effects. For example, the methods of Group III operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXIII, which have the effect of anesthetizing a subject and operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS.

The inventions of Groups III and XXIV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the

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instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group III operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XIV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups III and XXV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group III operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups III and XXVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and different effects. For example, the methods of Group III operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXVI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups III and XXVII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group III have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXVII, which have the effect of determining substances which are useful for relieving pain.

The inventions of Groups IV and V are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of

operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group IV operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group V, which operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups IV and VI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group IV have the effect of treating hyperalgesia and operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, which is different than the methods of Group VI, which have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia and operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95.

The inventions of Groups IV and VII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a method and a composition which is not used in the method and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group IV operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, which is different than the compositions of Group VII, which operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93.

Inventions IV and VIII are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (MPEP § 806.05(h)). In the instant case the antisense molecule of Group VIII can be used as a primer, in a method of amplification or a probe in a method of determining the expression level PSD95, which is materially different than the method of treating hyperalgesia of Group IV.

The inventions of Groups IV and IX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of

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operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group IV operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group IX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain.

The inventions of Groups IV and X are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group IV operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group X, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain.

The inventions of Groups IV and XI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group IV operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain.

The inventions of Groups IV and XII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group IV operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain.

The inventions of Groups IV and XIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group IV operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, which is different than the methods of Group XIII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS.

The inventions of Groups IV and XIV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group IV operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, which is different than the methods of Group XIV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor.

The inventions of Groups IV and XV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group IV operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, which is different than the methods of Group XI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS.

The inventions of Groups IV and XVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group IV operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, which is different than the methods of Group XVI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor.

The inventions of Groups IV and XVII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of

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operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and different effects. For example, the methods of Group IV operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XVII, which have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia and operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS.

The inventions of Groups IV and XVIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group IV operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XVIII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups IV and XIX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group IV operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XIX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups IV and XX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and different effects. For example, the methods of Group IV operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups IV and XXI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group IV operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXI, which operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of each of Groups IV and XXII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group IV have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, whereas the methods of Group XXII operate have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups IV and XXIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and different effects. For example, the methods of Group IV operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXIII, which have the effect of anesthetizing a subject and operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS.

The inventions of Groups IV and XXIV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group IV operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, which is

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different than the methods of Group XIV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups IV and XXV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group IV operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups IV and XXVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and different effects. For example, the methods of Group IV operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXVI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups IV and XXVII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group IV have the effect of treating hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXVII, which have the effect of determining substances which are useful for relieving pain.

The inventions of Groups V and VI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group V operate by inhibiting the

expression of PSD93, which is different than the methods of Group VI, which operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95.

Inventions V and VII are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (MPEP § 806.05(h)). In the instant case the antisense molecule of Group VII can be used as a primer, in a method of amplification or a probe in a method of determining the expression level PSD93, which is materially different than the method of reducing the threshold for anesthesia of Group V.

The inventions of Groups V and VIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a method and a composition which is not used in the method and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group V operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, which is different than the compositions of Group VIII, which operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95.

The inventions of Groups V and IX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group V operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group IX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain.

The inventions of Groups V and X are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group V operate by

inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group X, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain.

The inventions of Groups V and XI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group V operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain.

The inventions of Groups V and XII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group V operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain.

The inventions of Groups V and XIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group V operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XIII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia.

The inventions of Groups V and XIV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the

instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group V operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XIV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia.

The inventions of Groups V and XV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group V operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS.

The inventions of Groups V and XVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group V operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XVI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia.

The inventions of Groups V and XVII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group V operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, which is different than the methods of Group XVII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS.

The inventions of Groups V and XVIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of

operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group V operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, which is different than the methods of Group XVIII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor.

The inventions of Groups V and XIX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group V operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, which is different than the methods of Group XIX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS.

The inventions of Groups V and XX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group V operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, which is different than the methods of Group XX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor.

The inventions of Groups V and XXI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group V have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXI, which have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups V and XXII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have

different modes of operation and different effects. For example, the methods of Group V operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia, whereas the methods of Group XXII operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups V and XXIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and different effects. For example, the methods of Group V operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXIII, which have the effect of anesthetizing a subject and operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS.

The inventions of Groups V and XXIV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group V operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XIV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups V and XXV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group V operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups V and XXVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of

operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and different effects. For example, the methods of Group V operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXVI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups V and XXVII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group V have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXVII, which have the effect of determining substances which are useful for relieving pain.

The inventions of Groups VI and VII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a method and a composition which is not used in the method and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group VI operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, which is different than the compositions of Group VII, which operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93.

Inventions VI and VIII are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (MPEP § 806.05(h)). In the instant case the antisense molecule of Group VIII can be used as a primer, in a method of amplification or a probe in a method of determining the expression level PSD95, which is materially different than the method of reducing the threshold for anesthesia of Group VI.

The inventions of Groups VI and IX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of

operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group VI operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group IX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain.

The inventions of Groups VI and X are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group VI operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group X, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain.

The inventions of Groups VI and XI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group VI operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain.

The inventions of Groups VI and XII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group VI operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain.

The inventions of Groups VI and XIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group VI operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XIII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia.

The inventions of Groups VI and XIV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group VI operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XIV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia.

The inventions of Groups VI and XV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group VI operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia.

The inventions of Groups VI and XVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group VI operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia,

which is different than the methods of Group XVI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia.

The inventions of Groups VI and XVII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group VI operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, which is different than the methods of Group XVII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS.

The inventions of Groups VI and XVIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group VI operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, which is different than the methods of Group XVIII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor.

The inventions of Groups VI and XIX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group VI operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, which is different than the methods of Group XIX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS.

The inventions of Groups VI and XX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group VI operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, which is different than the methods of Group XX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor.

The inventions of Groups VI and XXI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group VI operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXI, which operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups VI and XXII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group VI have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia, whereas the methods of Group XXII operate have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups VI and XXIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and different effects. For example, the methods of Group VI operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXIII, which have the effect of anesthetizing a subject and operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS.

The inventions of Groups VI and XXIV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group VI operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia,

which is different than the methods of Group XIV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups VI and XXV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group VI operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups VI and XXVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and different effects. For example, the methods of Group VI operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXVI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups VI and XXVII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group VI have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXVII, which have the effect of determining substances which are useful for relieving pain.

Inventions VII and VIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions the inventions are not disclosed of as useful together and have different modes of operation. For example, the antisense of Group VII operates by inhibiting the

expression of PSD93, whereas the antisense of Group VIII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD95.

Inventions VII and IX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, whereas the method of Group IX operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and nNOS.

Inventions VII and X are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, whereas the method of Group X operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and NMDA receptor.

Inventions VII and XI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation; the antisense of Group VII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, whereas the method of Group XI operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 and nNOS.

Inventions VII and XII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, whereas the method of Group XII operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 and NMDA receptor.

Inventions VII and XIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, whereas the method of Group XIII operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and nNOS.

Inventions VII and XIV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, whereas the method of Group XIV operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and NMDA receptor.

Inventions VII and XV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, whereas the method of Group XV operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 and nNOS.

Inventions VII and XVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, whereas the method of Group XVI operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 and NMDA receptor.

Inventions VII and XVII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation,

different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, whereas the method of Group XVII operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and nNOS.

Inventions VII and XVIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, whereas the method of Group XVIII operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and NMDA receptor.

Inventions VII and XIX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, whereas the method of Group XIX operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 and nNOS.

Inventions VII and XX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, whereas the method of Group XX operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 and NMDA receptor.

Inventions VII and XXI are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (MPEP

§ 806.05(h)). In the instant case the antisense molecule of Group VII can be used as a primer, in a method of amplification or a probe in a method of determining the expression level PSD93, which is materially different than the method of anesthetizing a subject of Group XXI.

The inventions of Groups VII and XXII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, whereas the method of Group XXII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD95.

Inventions VII and XXIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, whereas the method of Group XXIII operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and nNOS.

Inventions VII and XXIV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, whereas the method of Group XVIII operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and NMDA receptor.

Inventions VII and XXV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VII

operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, whereas the method of Group XXV operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 and nNOS.

Inventions VII and XXVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, whereas the method of Group XXVI operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 and NMDA receptor.

Inventions VII and XXVII are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (MPEP § 806.05(h)). In the instant case the antisense molecule of Group VII can be used as a primer, in a method of amplification or a probe in a method of determining the expression level PSD93, which is materially different than the method of screening of Group XXVII.

Inventions VIII and IX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VIII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, whereas the method of Group IX operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and nNOS.

Inventions VIII and X are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VIII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, whereas the method of Group X operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and NMDA receptor.

Inventions VIII and XI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation; the antisense of Group VIII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, whereas the method of Group XI operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 and nNOS.

Inventions VIII and XII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VIII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, whereas the method of Group XII operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 and NMDA receptor.

Inventions VIII and XIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VIII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, whereas the method of Group XIII operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and nNOS.

Inventions VIII and XIV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VIII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, whereas the method of Group XIV operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and NMDA receptor.

Inventions VIII and XV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation,

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different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VIII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, whereas the method of Group XV operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 and nNOS.

Inventions VIII and XVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VIII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, whereas the method of Group XVI operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 and NMDA receptor.

Inventions VIII and XVII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VIII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, whereas the method of Group XVII operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and nNOS.

Inventions VIII and XVIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VIII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, whereas the method of Group XVIII operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and NMDA receptor.

Inventions VIII and XIX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the

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composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VIII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, whereas the method of Group XIX operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 and nNOS.

Inventions VIII and XX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VIII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, whereas the method of Group XX operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 and NMDA receptor.

The inventions of Groups VII and XXI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VIII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, whereas the method of Group XXI operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD93.

Inventions VIII and XXII are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (MPEP § 806.05(h)). In the instant case the antisense molecule of Group VII can be used as a primer, in a method of amplification or a probe in a method of determining the expression level PSD95, which is materially different than the method of anesthetizing a subject of Group XXII.

Inventions VIII and XXIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VIII

operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, whereas the method of Group XXIII operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and nNOS.

Inventions VIII and XXIV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VIII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, whereas the method of Group XVIII operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and NMDA receptor.

Inventions VIII and XXV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VIII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, whereas the method of Group XXV operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 and nNOS.

Inventions VIII and XXVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to a composition and a method which does not use the composition. The inventions have different modes of operation, the antisense of Group VIII operates by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, whereas the method of Group XXVI operates by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 and NMDA receptor.

Inventions VIII and XXVII are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (MPEP § 806.05(h)). In the instant case the antisense molecule of Group VIII can be used as a primer, in a method of amplification or a probe in a method of determining the expression level PSD95, which is materially different than the method of screening of Group XXVII.

The inventions of Groups IX and X are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group IX operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS, which is different than the methods of Group X, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor.

The inventions of Groups IX and XI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group IX operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain.

The inventions of Groups IX and XII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group IX operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS, which is different than the methods of Group XII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor.

The inventions of Groups IX and XIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group IX have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XIII, which have the effect of treating hyperalgesia.

The inventions of Groups IX and XIV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group IX operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XIV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia.

The inventions of Groups IX and XV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group IX operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia.

The inventions of Groups IX and XVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group IX operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XVI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia.

The inventions of Groups IX and XVII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group IX have the effect of relieving acute or

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chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XVII, which have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups IX and XVIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group IX operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XVIII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups IX and XIX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group IX operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XIX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups IX and XX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group IX operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups IX and XXI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of

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operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group IX operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XXI, which operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups IX and XXII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group IX operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, whereas the methods of Group XXII operate have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups IX and XXIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group IX have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XXIII, which have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups IX and XXIV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group IX operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XIV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups IX and XXV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of

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operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group IX operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XXV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups IX and XXVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and different effects. For example, the methods of Group IX operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XXVI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups IX and XXVII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group IX have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XXVII, which have the effect of determining substances which are useful for relieving pain.

The inventions of Groups X and XI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group X operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain.

The inventions of Groups X and XII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group X operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor, which is different than the methods of Group XII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor.

The inventions of Groups X and XIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group X operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and NMDA receptor have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XIII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and nNOS have the effect of treating hyperalgesia.

The inventions of Groups X and XIV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group X have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XIV, which have the effect of treating hyperalgesia.

The inventions of Groups X and XV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group X operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia.

The inventions of Groups X and XVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group X operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XVI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia.

The inventions of Groups X and XVII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group X operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and NMDA receptor and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XVII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and nNOS and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups X and XVIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group X have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XVIII, which have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups X and XIX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group X operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of relieving acute

or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XIX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia.

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The inventions of Groups XI and XIV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group XI operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XIV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia.

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The inventions of Groups XII and XIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XII have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XIII, which have the effect of treating hyperalgesia.

The inventions of Groups XII and XIV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group XII operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XIV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of treating hyperalgesia.

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The inventions of Groups XII and XXI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group XII operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XXI, which operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

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different effects. For example, the methods of Group XII have the effect of relieving acute or chronic pain, which is different than the methods of Group XXVII, which have the effect of determining substances which are useful for relieving pain.

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The inventions of Groups XIII and XV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group XIII operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS, which is different than the methods of Group XV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS.

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preventing hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XVII, which have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia.

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The inventions of Groups XIV and XVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group XIV operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor, which is different than the methods of Group XVI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor.

The inventions of Groups XIV and XVII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XIV operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XVII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and nNOS have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups XIV and XVIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XIV have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XVIII, which have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups XIV and XIX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group XIV operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XIX, which operate by

inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups XIV and XX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group XIV operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups XIV and XXI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group XIV operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXI, which operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XIV and XXII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XIV operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia, whereas the methods of Group XXII operate have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XIV and XXIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have

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The inventions of Groups XIV and XXV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group XIV operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XIV and XXVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and different effects. For example, the methods of Group XIV operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXVI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XIV and XXVII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XIV have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXVII, which have the effect of determining substances which are useful for relieving pain.

The inventions of Groups XV and XVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group XV operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS, which is different than the methods of Group XVI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor.

The inventions of Groups XV and XVII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XV operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XVII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and nNOS have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups XV and XVIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XV operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XVIII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups XV and XIX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XV have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XIX, have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups XV and XX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group XV operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups XV and XXI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group XV operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXI, which operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XV and XXII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XV operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia, whereas the

methods of Group XXII operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

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The inventions of Groups XV and XXV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XV have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXV, which have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XV and XXVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and different effects. For example, the methods of Group XV

operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXVI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XV and XXVII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XV have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXVII, which have the effect of determining substances which are useful for relieving pain.

The inventions of Groups XVI and XVII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XVI operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XVII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and nNOS have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups XVI and XVIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group XVI operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XVIII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and NMDA receptor and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups XVI and XIX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of

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operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group XVI operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XIX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups XVI and XX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XVI have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XX, which have the effect of reducing the threshold for anesthesia.

The inventions of Groups XVI and XXI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group XVI operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXI, which operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XVI and XXII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XVI operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia, whereas the methods of Group XXII operate have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XVI and XXIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XVI operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXIII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and nNOS and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XVI and XXIV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group XVI operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XIV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XVI and XXV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group XVI operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XVI and XXVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XVI have the effect of treating or

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preventing hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXVI, which have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XVI and XXVII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XVI have the effect of treating or preventing hyperalgesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXVII, which have the effect of determining substances which are useful for relieving pain.

The inventions of Groups XVII and XVIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group XVII operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS receptor, which is different than the methods of Group XVIII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and NMDA receptor.

The inventions of Groups XVII and XIX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group XVII operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS receptor, which is different than the methods of Group XIX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS.

The inventions of Groups XVII and XX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group XVII operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS receptor, which is different than the methods of Group XX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor.

The inventions of Groups XVII and XXI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group XVII operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS receptor and have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXI, which operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XVII and XXII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XVII operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS receptor and have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia, whereas the methods of Group XXII operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XVII and XXIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XVII operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS receptor and have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXIII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and nNOS and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XVII and XXIV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group XVII operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS receptor and have the effect of reducing the

threshold to anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XIV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XVII and XXV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group XVII operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS receptor and have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XVII and XXVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XVII operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with nNOS receptor and have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXVI, which have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XVII and XXVII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XVII have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXVII, which have the effect of determining substances which are useful for relieving pain.

The inventions of Groups XVIII and XIX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have

different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group XVIII operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor, which is different than the methods of Group XIX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS.

The inventions of Groups XVIII and XX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group XVIII operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor, which is different than the methods of Group XX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor.

The inventions of Groups XVIII and XXI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group XVIII operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXI, which operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

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The inventions of Groups XVIII and XXIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and

have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XVIII operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXIII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and nNOS and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XVIII and XXIV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XVIII have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XIV, which have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XVIII and XXV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example the methods of Group XVIII operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XVIII and XXVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XVIII operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXVI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 and NMDA receptor and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XVIII and XXVII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01).

In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XVIII have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXVII, which have the effect of determining substances which are useful for relieving pain.

The inventions of Groups IX and XX are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group XIX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS, which is different than the methods of Group XX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor.

The inventions of Groups XIX and XXI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group XIX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXI, which operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XIX and XXII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XIX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia, whereas the methods of Group XXII operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XIX and XXIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the

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The inventions of Groups XIX and XXV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group XIX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XIX and XXVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XIX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXVI, which have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XIX and XXVII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XVII have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXVII, which have the effect of determining substances which are useful for relieving pain.

The inventions of Groups XX and XXI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group XX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXI, which operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93 and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XX and XXII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia, whereas the methods of Group XXII operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95 and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XX and XXIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of reducing the threshold to

anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXIII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and nNOS and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XX and XXIV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group XX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XIV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XX and XXV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation and effects. For example, the methods of Group XX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with nNOS and have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XX and XXVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XX, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 with NMDA receptor and have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXVI, which have the effect of anesthetizing a subject.

The inventions of Groups XX and XXVII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the

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instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XX have the effect of reducing the threshold to anesthesia, which is different than the methods of Group XXVII, which have the effect of determining substances which are useful for relieving pain.

The inventions of Groups XXI and XXII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group XXI operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, which is different than the methods of Group XXIII, which operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95.

The inventions of Groups XXI and XXIV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group XXI operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, which is different than the methods of Group XXIV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and NMDA receptor.

The inventions of Groups XXI and XXV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group XXI operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD93, which is different than the methods of Group XXV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 and nNOS.

The inventions of Groups XXI and XXVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group XXI operate by inhibiting the

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expression of PSD93, which is different than the methods of Group XXVI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 and NMDA receptor.

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The inventions of Groups XXII and XXIII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group XXI operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, which is different than the methods of Group XXIII, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and nNOS.

The inventions of Groups XXII and XXIV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group XXII operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, which is different than the methods of Group XXIV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and NMDA receptor.

The inventions of Groups XXII and XXV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group XXII operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, which is different than the methods of Group XXV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 and nNOS.

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The inventions of Groups XXII and XXVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group XXII operate by inhibiting the expression of PSD95, which is different than the methods of Group XXVI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 and NMDA receptor.

The inventions of Groups XXII and XXVII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XXII have the effect of have the effect of anesthetizing a subject, which is different than the methods of Group XXVII, which have the effect of determining substances which are useful for relieving pain.

The inventions of Groups XXIII and XXIV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group XXIII operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and nNOS, which is different than the methods of Group XXIV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and NMDA receptor.

The inventions of Groups XXIII and XXV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group XXIII operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and nNOS, which is different than the methods of Group XXV, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 and nNOS.

The inventions of Groups XXIII and XXVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different

modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group XXIII operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and nNOS, which is different than the methods of Group XXVI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 and NMDA receptor.

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The inventions of Groups XXIV and XXVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group XXIV operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD93 and NMDA receptor, which is different than the methods of Group XXVI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 and NMDA receptor.

The inventions of Groups XXIV and XXVII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and

have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XXIV have the effect of have the effect of anesthetizing a subject, which is different than the methods of Group XXVII, which have the effect of determining substances which are useful for relieving pain.

The inventions of Groups XXV and XXVI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different modes of operation. For example, the methods of Group XXV operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 and nNOS, which is different than the methods of Group XXVI, which operate by inhibiting the interaction of PSD95 and NMDA receptor.

The inventions of Groups XXV and XXVII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XXV have the effect of have the effect of anesthetizing a subject, which is different than the methods of Group XXVII, which have the effect of determining substances which are useful for relieving pain.

The inventions of Groups XXVI and XXVII are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods which are not used together and have different effects. For example, the methods of Group XXVI have the effect of anesthetizing a subject , which is different than the methods of Group XXVII, which have the effect of determining substances which are useful for relieving pain.

Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art because of their recognized divergent subject matter, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

Applicant is advised that the reply to this requirement to be complete must include an election of the invention to be examined even though the requirement be traversed (37 CFR 1.143).

Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).


Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Karen A. Lacourciere whose telephone number is (703) 308-7523. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:30-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John LeGuyader can be reached on (703) 308-0447. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 308-4242 for regular communications and (703) 305-1935 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0196.

Karen A. Lacourciere
September 30, 2002


KAREN LACOURCIERE
PATENT EXAMINER